

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 36.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY MAY 3, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2586.

JAPAN NOW CONTROLS THE YALU ESTUARY

RUSSIA DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIVE DAY'S FIGHTING

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, May 2.—As a result of five days' fighting largely by heavy artillery, the Japanese forces under Baron T. Kuroki crossed the Yalu. The infantry made a gallant charge and drove the Russians from Chintiencheng and Antung where the Russians made two stands. The Japanese loss in the engagement is given as seven hundred, while that of the Russians is over eight hundred killed. The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and many rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. They also took twenty Russian officers and many non-commissioned officers and men. The Russian Generals, Zassalitch and Castolinsky, were wounded. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu river.



General Baron T. Kuroki, in command of the Japanese at the first big battle of the Yalu.

Antung is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu estuary and has previously been described as a place highly fortified and held by the Russians.

According to the above dispatch the Japanese forces are now within thirty miles of the mountain passes.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potiensky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

An Associated Press mail special to the Advertiser says explanatory of the above:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of General Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kuropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course, the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible, but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria, where the Russians believe they will have all the advantage of position.

KOBE, April 30.—A schooner has rescued fifty soldiers from the Kinshiu Maru which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron.

The Kinshiu Maru was one of the larger steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line which the Japanese government had impressed into its transport service.

A NEW RUSSIAN BASE.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The bulk of the Russian army supplies at Liaoyang are being conveyed to Feng-huang-Chang.

TOKIO, Japan, April 29.—Reports received from the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshu Maru state that many of the Japanese on board the ship suicided rather than surrender to the Russians.

Nearly One-Third of All Russian Guns in Manchuria Are in Enemy's Hands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

RUSSIAN OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, says the Russians had 100 guns in Manchuria and that consequently their artillery force is nearly one-third crippled. He says that the spring outlook for crops in Manchuria is bad and that every food source except the Siberian railway is closed. The problem of feeding the Russians in Manchuria is already serious. The Japanese, adds Baron Hayashi, are working day and night to complete, by October, the railway connecting Fusan, Seoul and Wiju. They expect Port Arthur will be captured or starved out by September.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP STRANDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The new battleship Orel is stranded in the Neva on a sandbank.

The Orel is one of the five largest and most powerful battleships of the Russian navy, being a vessel of 13,566 tons, having heavy armament and being armored under her waterline as a protection against torpedo boat attacks.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

The captain of the "Maya" reports that a naval detachment consisting of the gunboats "Maya" and "Seji" and torpedo boats ascended the Yalu on the 1st of May, bombarding the enemy.

While they were returning, the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked the torpedo boats, who silenced the enemy after thirty minutes' severe engagement. The detachment all returned to Yongampo without casualties and our armed launches reached Antung in the same morning and repulsed the enemy's infantry and artillery after thirty minutes' sharp fighting.

Fire was seen rising from the town. A native says that the enemy fled from Antung after setting fire to it.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito:

General Kuroki's report from Kiu-lien-chang, May 1st, says that notwithstanding the stout resistance to the Second and Twelfth Divisions and Imperial Guards, they advanced by three roads, driving the enemy before them.

We captured by 8 p. m. a line extending from Antung to Liu-shukon, and the Imperial Guards surrounded the enemy on three sides, and, after a severe fight, captured twenty guns with horses and carriages, over twenty officers and many men.

The General Reserve Corps advanced along the Liaoyang road. The enemy was composed of the whole Third Division and Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Sixth Infantry Division Sharpshooters, Mischaiko's cavalry brigade of about forty guns and eight machine guns. They fled toward Fenghoan-cheng.

Our casualties at most were not over 700. The total booty taken was twenty-eight quick-firing guns, large quantities of rifles and ammunition. Our heavy field guns were very effective.

A Russian officer taken prisoner says that the commanders of both army corps and division were wounded and their casualties exceed 800.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

General Kuroki, commanding the First Army of Japan, reports that on the 26th of April preparations were made for laying bridges across the Yalu.

On the same day the detachments of the Imperial Guard and of the Second Division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the islands.

In these engagements sixteen of the Imperial Guards were

SAN FRANCISCO AIRSHIP STOPPED AFTER FIVE MILES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Greth's airship attempted a trip to San Jose today. For five miles the airship did well when an accident to the machinery caused it to stop and descend.

The airship invented by Dr. August Greth, of San Francisco, was first tested in October of last year. At that time Greth successfully steered his cigar-shaped balloon over the city of San Francisco, his perilous flight being witnessed by thousands of people. After demonstrating that the vessel could be steered and propelled in any direction, Dr. Greth had an accident with a gas valve which prevented his motor from working and he was precipitated in San Francisco bay from which he and his vessel were rescued. The Greth airship weighs 1,000 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of over 1,600. The propelling apparatus is operated by a gasoline motor of high power.

EDGAR FAWCETT DEAD.

LONDON, May 3.—Edgar Fawcett, the author, is dead.

Edgar Fawcett, novelist, essayist, and writer of verse, was born in New York in 1847, his father being an Englishman who was at that time a resident of the United States. Some of his publications were: "A Hopeless Case," "A Gentleman of Leisure," "Song and Story," "Rutherford," "Romance and Revery," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," and "A New York Family."

seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the Second Division. The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded, towards Chiu-lien-chang.

A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments of the Eastern Siberian Sharpshooters formed a van of the Russian force, Lieut. (?) Senyoloff commanding. Mountain scouts of the Twenty-second Regiment were found dead and were buried at Wiju; ninety-five dead horses were also found.

From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju but we made no reply. On the 26th, two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers, detached from Admiral Hosoya's squadron, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antushan and silenced them. The detachment suffered no damage.

On April 28th two infantry companies of the company were detached to Ritzu-yuen, from which place the enemy fled leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from neighborhood of Chiu-lien-chang upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

On April 29th, the Twelfth Division commenced bridging the river at Sukichin and completed the work early in the morning of the 30th, and the army crossed it from 10:40 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced.

Our losses were five officers slightly wounded and of non-commissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded. At 8 p. m. of the same day a bridge over the main stream was completed and the army crossing it advanced upon Hushan.

On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron advanced below Antungien and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed heavy fire against the detachment but retreated after about an hour's firing. There were no casualties on our side.

On May 1st at daybreak our forces commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the hill northwest of Yu-Shu-Kau and at 7:30 all the divisions attached attacked and by 9 a. m. took possession of the heights extending from Chiu-lien-chang to the north of Makau and Yu-Shu-Kan.

TAKAHIRA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

TOKIO, Japan, May 2.—The Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats have had an engagement with the shore batteries of the Yalu on Sunday. The Russian batteries were silenced and the Japanese suffered no damage. The victory on the Yalu is confirmed.

Washington, April 30th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

The Ninth Company of the Thirty-seventh Regiment (peace strength) en route to Gensan on the transport "KINSHU MARU" (registered tonnage 2339), after reconnoitering Yiwon and the neighborhood of Hongyongdo, Korea, were met by the Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats off Simpho at 11:10 p. m. on April 25th.

The "Rossia," one of the cruisers, approached the transport. The captain of the transport, accompanied by a superintending naval officer and two other officers, went aboard the Russian cruiser where they were apparently detained.

The enemy gave an hour's respite for surrender, but the soldiers refused to do so, obeying their officers' order in strict discipline.

At 11:30 p. m. the enemy discharged a torpedo, whereupon our soldiers, forming themselves into lines on the deck, exchanged fire with the enemy. During this engagement many of our officers and men perished.

At about 2 a. m. another torpedo was discharged and hitting the engine room split the transport in two.

Some coolies and merchants had previously taken to life boats, and were subsequently joined by some soldiers after the explosion. The boats then rowed eastward and after indescribable sufferings the men reached Simphoon on the 27th.

There were forty-five petty officers and crew on board, six coolies and three merchants. Most of the crew and the coolies appear to have been taken by the enemy.

All the military except the above-mentioned survivors are believed to have died. The heads of the company consisted of two Captains, two First and Second Lieutenants, one Ensign, 73 privates and two interpreters. Of the surviving soldiers ten are slightly and one seriously wounded.

TAKAHIRA.